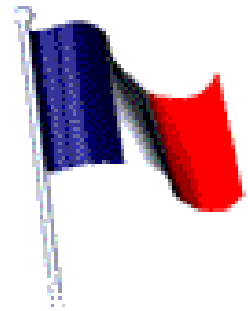


The French Revolution and Napoleon Bonaparte

Background for The Count of Monte Cristo



France : 1700-1770s

- ❑ France enjoyed much prosperity. The economy and the population boomed.
- ❑ However Louis the XIV and Louis XV caused the govt. to go bankrupt from borrowing too much \$ to pay off war debts.



France : 1700-1770

❑ Old Regime

■ Three unequal classes

- ❑ First Estate – 1% of pop. – clergy – no taxes
- ❑ Second Estate – 2% of pop. – nobility – no taxes
- ❑ Third Estate – 97% of pop. – The bourgeois, laborers and peasants – paying taxes





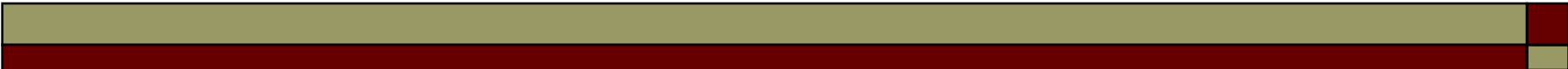
1774 – Louis XVI

- ❑ France is in economic ruin and he decides to create reform.
- ❑ 1780 – Banks refused to lend the King \$
- ❑ There were several years of poor harvest and bread shortages.
- ❑ The King's advisors said he should tax the First and Second Estate. In 1789, The King called a General Estates meeting, which had not been done since 1614. The Third Estate knew the other two estates would not vote on paying taxes. They agreed to meet together and wanted the representatives to vote as individuals. The King was scared of upsetting the other two estates and used the original method of voting.



June 17, 1789

- ❑ The Third Estate breaks free from the Estates General to become the National Assembly.
- ❑ They invited members of the other two estates to join in the reformation of France. Only a few joined.
- ❑ The King and National Assembly feared an attack.



July 14, 1789 – Bastille Day

- ❑ The Revolutionaries stormed the prison of Bastille searching for weapons that the King may have hid. The French Revolution had officially begun. Chaos broke out and peasants attacked nobles and religious leaders.
- ❑ The National Assembly gains control of the govt. They publish the Declaration of Rights of Man (like the Bill of Rights)



“Liberty, Equality, Fraternity” 1791

- ❑ Nobles fled to other countries. The King resided in Versailles with troops.
- ❑ The National Assembly creates three new branches of govt. : Executive, Judicial and Legislative.
- ❑ August 10 the Assembly suspended the King's monarchy and arrested his family.
- ❑ The Assembly wanted to hold popular elections to determine its leaders. The Assembly becomes a republic and becomes the National Convention.

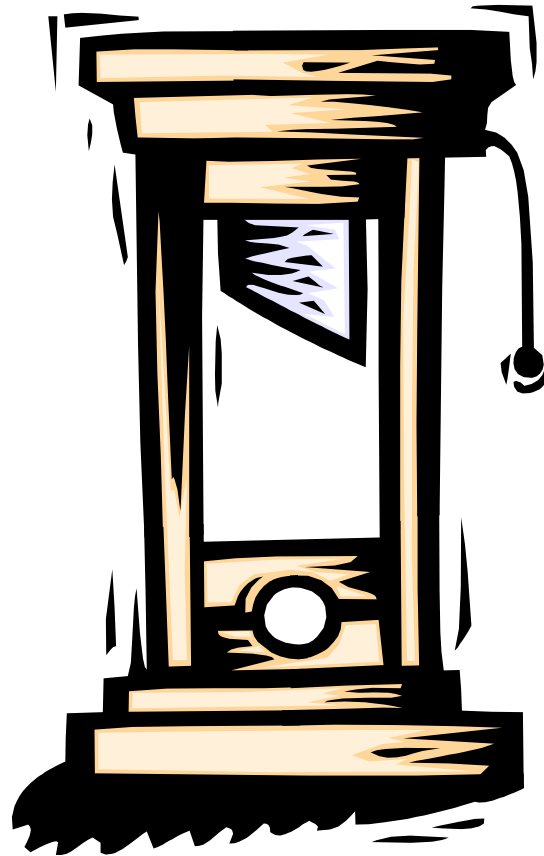
1792 National Convention Political Parties

- ❑ Girondists – traditional & conservative
- ❑ Jacobins – liberal & radical
- ❑ Third Party – No definite views; mostly sided with Jacobins



July 21, 1793

- King Louis XVI was sent to the guillotine, and many nations condemned the act.
- Other countries began to invade France and The National Convention began to build an army.





Reign of Terror Sept 1793 – July 1794

- ❑ The National Convention began its Reign of Terror to suppress all opposition. This was under the leadership of Maximilien Robespierre.
- ❑ There were quick trials and executions and radicals killed anyone who was not loyal to the cause.
- ❑ Robespierre is killed in July 1794 and the Reign of Terror is over.

1795 – 1799 - Napoleon

- ❑ He is deemed an “military genius” and thought he could rule France
- ❑ 1799 – 1814 Napoleonic Era
- ❑ He respected the ideal of the revolution and in 1804 declared the emperor. Over the next 4 years he sets out to conquer most of Europe.
- ❑ His sense of Nationalism backfires in other countries.



Napoleon

Napoleon

- Countries studied Napoleon's methods and used them against him.
- He captured Spain and Portugal. The British came to their rescue. Together the British and Spanish attacked an already weakened France.



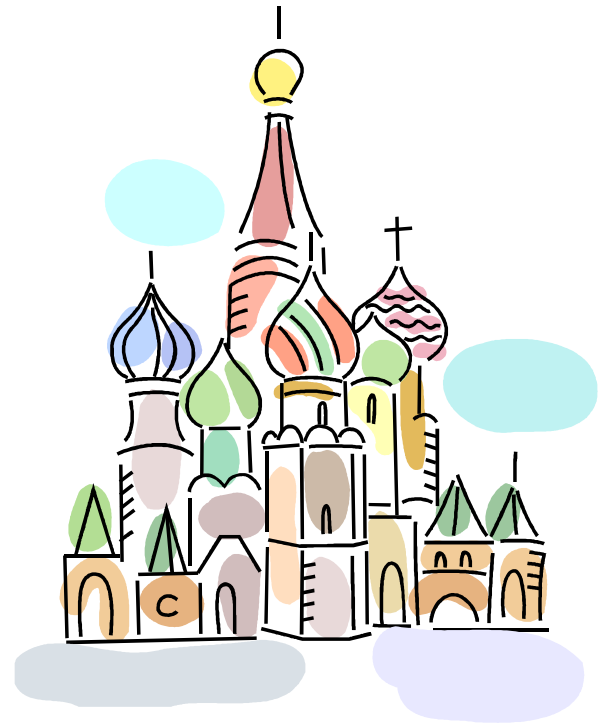


Napoleon vs. Russia

- ❑ Napoleon goes to war with Russia over the trade agreement made between Russia and Great Britain.
- ❑ Insulted Napoleon gathered troops and invaded Russia.
- ❑ The nationalism among the troops was weak.
- ❑ The Russian armies would retreat and burn cities as they moved destroying sources of food and water for the French.

Russian Invasion

- The French army took Moscow, which was also burned, during the winter. Many soldiers die of starvation and illness.



1814

- ❑ Several European countries form the European Alliance, crush Napoleon and exile him to Isle of Elba
- ❑ King Louis XVIII is reinstated





March 1, 1815

- ❑ Napoleon escaped from Elba and returns to France. He gathers an army and moves in for his Hundred Days of Reign.
- ❑ Prussia, Britain and the Netherlands counter the attack.
- ❑ Napoleon is defeated at Waterloo on June 18, 1815 and sent to St Helena. He dies 1821.